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66th YEAR

VOLUME 66  
NUMBER 7

RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1916.—TWELVE PAGES.

WEDNESDAY — FAIR  
TEMPERATURE 5

PRICE, 2 CENTS

## FIRE UNCHECKED AS RIOTERS GET BEYOND CONTROL

Several City Blocks in East  
Youngstown Already  
Destroyed.

THREE MEN KILLED. MANY  
WOUNDED. IN FIERCE CLASH

State Troops Ordered Out by  
Governor to Restore  
Order.

U. S. REGULARS ALSO ON WAY

Mob Leaders Steal Dynamite and  
Blow Up Houses in Resi-  
dential Section.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, January 7.—Three men were killed, nineteen persons, including a woman, were wounded, six city blocks were burned, with a loss estimated at \$500,000, and state troops were called out to restore order as the result of rioting in East Youngstown tonight following a battle between a crowd of strike sympathizers and armed guards at the plant of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company. Two troops of United States regulars from Columbus are reported to have been ordered to East Youngstown because of the looting and burning of the post-office.

The trouble was the culmination of a strike which began at the plant of the Republic Iron and Steel Company a week ago and spread to the plants of the tube company, the Youngstown Iron and Steel Company and the Brier Hill Steel Company.

Early today strike sympathizers and workers at the sheet and tube plant clashed, but no one was injured. Later in the afternoon a riot occurred just outside the tube company plant, and two men were injured so badly they were taken to a hospital.

CROWD OF 6,000 STONES  
SQUAD OF POLICE

The most serious trouble started tonight when a day shift at the sheet and tube mills left work. A crowd of 6,000 gathered at the entrance to the works and stoned a squad of police employed by the sheet and tube company.

According to a statement made by Plant Police Chief Weitz, he fired a blank shot into the air to scare the crowd, and then firing became general. Nineteen in the crowd were wounded, following which the crowd moved toward the East Youngstown industrial district and set fire to several buildings. The torch was applied first to a clothing store and then to a jewelry store. Both these stores and a saloon were looted and fired, and liquor from the saloon was distributed through the crowd.

The Youngstown fire department went to the scene but was driven back by the crowd. The East Youngstown department also attempted to check the blaze, but the hose was cut and the firemen driven away. The flames quickly spread, and at midnight still were beyond control.

Sheriff Umstead found the situation beyond his control and asked for State troops. Governor Willis ordered the Fifth Regiment at Cleveland and the Eighth and Fourth Regiments at Columbus to this city.

An unidentified man was shot while attempting to loot a store in East Youngstown. Some one inside the store fired the shot. Two rioters were killed in a saloon fight.

MOB LEADERS STEAL  
DYNAMITE FROM CAR

Shortly before midnight mob leaders broke into a freight car containing 500 pounds of dynamite. They took the dynamite and started toward the residential part of East Youngstown, and later it was reported several houses in that section were dynamited.

Fifty rioters were arrested and placed in the East Youngstown lock-up. When the police were compelled to leave the jail to patrol the fire zone, about 100 men were left to guard the place and threatened to forcibly release the prisoners. Mayor Cunningham swore in fifty deputies, and ordered them to remain on duty at the jail throughout the night.

Shortly after midnight reports were received that rioters had started toward Youngstown threatening trouble. Deputy sheriffs left at once to meet them at the city line. According to telephone reports, liquor-crazed men were drinking stolen whiskey from buckets in the fire-lit streets of East Youngstown.

The first place fired was the two-story building of the sheet metal and pipe plant. While the flames were eating the torch was applied to a small one-story storehouse.

MOB TURNS ATTENTION  
TO BUSINESS SECTION

The mob then turned to the business section. Part of the mob entered a saloon and, after looting and distributing the liquor among the frantic foreigners in the crowd, set fire to the place.

When the flames had spread to a clothing store and a jewelry store, the whole crowd took a hand in the looting. Clothing and jewelry were taken from the stores and distributed.

Firemen from Youngstown arrived on the scene, but the crowd drove them away. Many shots were fired, and the firemen departed amid a hail of stones.

By this time the flames had communicated to a three-story department store and threatened to sweep through the entire business section. The infuriated mob surged through the streets, and threats were made to burn

(Continued on Second Page.)

## This Country Enjoys Greatest Prosperity in Its Entire History

Redfield Pictures Present  
Conditions and Warns  
Against Slump Follow-  
ing End of War.

May Go on Supreme Bench



ANDREW JACKSON MONTAGUE

## JURY IN NEW HAVEN CASE IS CONSIDERING VERDICT

Prospects for Agreement on Issues  
Wane as Evening Hours  
Pass.

ELEVEN DIRECTORS ON TRIAL

All Defendants Except William  
Rockefeller, Who Is Ill, Present in  
Courtroom—Judge Hunt's Charge  
Regarded Favorable for Defense.

NEW YORK, January 7.—Prospects for a verdict tonight from the jury that tried the Sherman law conspiracy case against William Rockefeller and ten other former directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad waned as the early evening hours passed. The case was submitted to the jurors shortly before 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

All of the defendants except William Rockefeller, who is ill, were present in the courtroom to receive the verdict. They faced the possibility of jail sentences of a year should the case go against them.

The acquisition of the Boston and Maine was one of the planks of the case upon which Judge Hunt, in his two-hour and a half charge to the jury today, laid special stress. He held that the question was whether the New Haven and the Boston and Maine were in substantial competition.

JUDGES CHARGE RECORDED  
FAVORABLE FOR DEFENSE

Judge Hunt's charge was regarded by many as favorable for the defense. He held that the jurors must first satisfy themselves that the alleged conspiracy to monopolize New England commerce must have been continuous from the date named in the indictment, that of the enactment of the Sherman law, in 1890, until the date the indictment was found. Otherwise the defendants must be acquitted, "no matter how guilty they might be thought to be of other crimes not named in the indictment."

Also the case failed if the jurors found that the conspiracy ceased before the three-year period covered by the statute of limitations.

Charles S. Miller, Lewis Cass Leard and William Rockefeller must be held to have testified falsely, the court held, if the jury should regard a Metropolitan Steamship transaction as part of the conspiracy. All three testified that these transactions had nothing to do with the New Haven. The jury would have to decide, said the court, whether or not the transactions were those solely of the defendant, Edward D. Robbins, who conducted them.

"This would be true," he said, "even though you should find that Mr. Robbins was implicated in a questionable way."

JURY REPORTS MIDNIGHT  
LOCKED UP FOR NIGHT

The jury in the case of the eleven former directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Company charged with criminal violation of the Sherman antitrust law was locked up for the night at 11:35 P. M., no verdict having been reached.

SKULL SHOWN IN EVIDENCE

Frederick T. Price Charged With  
Murder in 1914 of His Third  
Wife.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., January 7.—At the trial today of Frederick T. Price, charged with the murder in 1914 of his third wife, the prosecution introduced the skull of Mrs. Price in order to establish the nature of her injuries. Expert pathologists, testifying for the State, asserted that a fall from the brow of the East River cliff could not have caused Mrs. Price's death. Several experts agreed that death resulted from blows on the head. The State charges that Price murdered his wife for her fortune.

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## WILL ASK WILSON TO NAME MONTAGUE TO SUPREME BENCH

Congressmen From This District  
Strongly Indorsed for Position  
on Supreme Bench.

STUART WIRES WHITE HOUSE

Governor Asks for Appointment.  
When Name of "Red Fox"  
Can Be Presented.

Acting for a delegation of anti-slavery Virginians, Governor Stuart yesterday telegraphed the White House asking for an appointment with President Wilson to present to him the name of Congressman Andrew Jackson Montague for appointment to the vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench created by the death of Associate Justice Lamar.

In his telegram the Governor suggested that an interview with the President any time next week except Wednesday or Thursday would be convenient. The press of duties incident to the approaching session of the General Assembly would prevent Governor Stuart's attendance earlier. No answer had been received from Secretary Timpany last night, but it is understood that a meeting with President Wilson will be arranged next week.

BELIEVE MONTAGUE TO BE  
WELL FITTED FOR POSITION

The Governor acted after discussing the situation with personal and political friends of Representative Montague, all of whom shared the belief that the Virginia Congressman is in every respect fitted to discharge the duties of a judge of the United States Supreme Court, and that the President would look favorably upon his candidacy.

With the Governor will go a party of distinguished public men. The party list includes Attorney General Pollard, Representative Carter Glass, Charles V. Merdith, Wyndham R. Meredith and George Bryan. The entire Virginia delegation in Congress, it is believed, will join in urging upon the President Mr. Montague's appointment.

From Washington came the report last night that William L. Marbury, the brilliant Maryland lawyer, who has himself been suggested for the Supreme Court vacancy, has intimated to his friends that he will support Mr. Montague. Mr. Marbury holds a high position in the United States Congress, and is reported to have expressed the hope that the President will recognize the South when the Lamar vacancy is filled.

Governor Stuart Strongly  
Favors Appointment

Governor Stuart last night expressed his deep interest in the possibility of securing the appointment of the Virginia Congressman to the Supreme Court vacancy.

"We hope to be able to convince the President that Governor Montague is the best man for the place," said Governor Stuart last night. "It is my hope and the hope of every patriotic Virginian that our able Congressman from the Third District will be chosen by the President for this high office. He is every way qualified, and a wiser choice could not be made."

A distinguished career at the bar and in State and national public life has peculiarly fitted Mr. Montague for the high office for which he is now presented. After graduating with distinction from Richmond College and the University of Virginia, he began the practice of law in 1885. From 1884 to 1893 he was United States district attorney for the Western District of Virginia. After that he was Attorney General of Virginia for four years, and from 1902 to 1908 Governor of Virginia.

From 1906 to 1908 Mr. Montague was dean of the law school of Richmond College, resuming the private practice of law at the end of this period. He was one of the United States delegates to the Pan-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro in 1906, and one of the delegates from this country to the Third International Conference on Maritime Law held in Brussels in 1909 and 1910. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1912 from the Third Virginia District and re-elected in 1914.

TO SHIP COTTON TO GERMANY

President of Texas Farmers' Union Out-  
lines Plans to Congressmen  
From Southern States.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—President H. N. Bone of the Texas Farmers' Union, outlined today to Congressmen from the cotton States the union's plans for shipment of cotton to Germany by way of Sweden. He said the cotton would be concentrated at Houston, that the first ship would sail on February 1, and that regular sailings were planned. The cotton would be shipped, Bone said, in ships owned by native-born American citizens and will fly the American flag. The cotton has been sold for 25 cents a pound, delivered at destination, and will net the farmers about 20-21 cents.

The market price is about 12 cents, and the British government has been paying that for cotton seized, inasmuch as Great Britain and Germany both have put cotton on their contraband lists. It is stated that Bone reserves the cotton for the United States against their action.

WILSON THANKS WILLIAMS

President Expresses Appreciation to  
Mississippi Senator for His Speech  
in Senate on Foreign Policy.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—President Wilson wrote to Senator Williams, of Mississippi, today, thanking him for his address in the Senate yesterday supporting Mr. Wilson's foreign policy and preparedness. In the address, Senator Williams said the United States must be ready to defend itself from "bullying" following the European war.

## SEEK TO PROTECT FRANCHISE GIVING

Charter-Changes Vote to Sub-  
mit All Grants to Vote  
of People.

REFERENDUM IS URGED

President Peters Admits Council  
Has Voted Valuable Rights  
With Little Return.

After being subjected to strenuous objection and criticism, the Wallerstein amendment to the charter changes Commission's report, providing that no public franchise shall be sold except it be ratified by the electorate, was adopted by the commission last night by a vote of 3 to 2.

President Peters, of the Common Council, Chairman Jones and Councilman Hatfield voted aye, and President Adams, of the Board of Aldermen, and Alderman Powers voted no. Mr. Peters said he would reserve the right to change his vote when the amendment came up for discussion on the floor of the Council Monday night.

The amendment providing for the appointment of three magistrates, who shall be the misdemeanor cases in the police stations at night, and one of whom shall be designated by the City Council to sit in the Police Court in the absence of the justice, was adopted after it was amended so that the substitute justice should receive the same pay for the time served as the justice.

REFERENDUM EITHER AT  
GENERAL OR SPECIAL ELECTION

The Wallerstein amendment was changed so as to conform to the State Constitution, and provides that no franchise, except to a trunk railway, shall be sold unless the sale be ratified by a majority of the voters and be sold to the highest bidder. Ratification by the voters shall be at a general election, or, if necessary, at a special election.

The first objection came from Mr. Adams, who thought it would cause needless delay to call a special election every time it was found necessary to extend the charter. Mr. Wallerstein replied that it was entirely proper for the citizens to safeguard their franchises, even in the smallest matters.

"The street franchise is the city's most valuable asset," said Mr. Wallerstein. "The voters should have a voice in the disposition of their franchises. Now that some of the city's public utilities may be sold except by consent of the people."

CORPORATIONS WOULD OFFER  
MORE IF PEOPLE VOTE

"This amendment is expedient because any corporation desiring a franchise and knowing that the people will vote upon the question of its sale will offer a better price than it would under the present law. We have recently had an instance of the right made by a corporation for the purchase of the day works, showing the value that is placed on our public utilities."

"I am antagonistic to no corporation, but you know that the street railway company recently withdrew all its propositions to turn over to the city certain properties and franchises in exchange for a thirty-year blanket franchise when the jitney busses appeared on the scene and cut into their revenue. If the company had had its way, it would have gotten an exceedingly valuable franchise at an exceedingly cheap price."

"This amendment is good public policy because it gives every citizen an opportunity to take active part in the city's affairs. It will increase the electorate, which you all know is very necessary. The voters now, unfortunately, do not take the proper interest in the city's affairs."

"We have the referendum for our Water and Gas Works, and we want it now for our public franchises. I cannot say, however, that I would want the referendum on all matters."

WINE PROTECTION, SAYS  
CHARLES A. MERDITH

Attorney C. V. Merdith replied to Mr. Adams' objection by saying that the small troubles that might occur in submitting the sale of franchises to the people should not be considered when other and graver issues might be involved in a wise restriction, said to put in the hands of the people.

He referred to the attempt of the Virginia Railway and Power Company to obtain a thirty-year blanket franchise, and said that if the offer had been submitted to the people it would have been one that would have helped materially to fill the City Treasury.

President Peters admitted that practically all public franchises are given away, and recalled that a few years ago the City Council sold one for \$10 after it had been offered by another company \$10,000. From the Bell Telephone Company, he said, the city derived nothing except the taxes. He suggested that the amendment be changed so that it would provide that only the question of the sale of general franchises should be submitted to the people, thus avoiding the objections Mr. Adams had raised. But this, said Mr. Merdith, would open the door to fraud.

ADAMS SAYS COUNCIL  
REFLECTS PUBLIC OPINION

"I have another objection," Mr. Adams insisted. "No man would vote to have tracks laid down in front of his door, and none would vote to have a public-service corporation get off. The City Council ninety-nine times out of 100 reflects public opinion, and if it doesn't the voters have their remedy. The time for competitive railways has passed, he argued."

Mr. Stanton spoke for the night court amendment, saying that it would relieve policemen of the necessity of spending a large part of their time in Police Court, where there are from twelve to forty-two officers every day.

## NEW OFFER FROM BERLIN



AMBASSADOR BERNSTORFF

## POSITION AT CZERNOWITZ OF TEUTONS IS CRITICAL

Russians, in Preparation for Infantry  
Attack, Concentrate 100 Guns  
Against Austrians.

HAND-TO-HAND ENCOUNTERS

Not Clear Whether Operations Her-  
ald General Offensive or Merely In-  
dicate Diversion to Weaken Pres-  
sure of Central Powers in Balkans.

LONDON, January 7.—Some idea of the determined nature of the Russian blow on the Rzeszow front is conveyed by Petrograd dispatches to-day, which state that the Russians for fifty hours concentrated 100 guns on the Austrian positions at Czernowitz, as a preparation for an infantry attack. The Russian communications do not yet claim that Czernowitz has fallen, but dispatches from German sources admit the Teutonic position there is critical.

It is not yet clear whether the Russian operations in this theater herald a big general offensive movement of all the Russian armies from the Baltic to the Romanian border, or merely indicate a diversion of unparalleled magnitude and ferocity, designed to weaken the pressure of the central powers in the Balkans and incidentally on the Italian front. The fighting has been of the most bitter character, according to both the Russian and Austrian reports. Few prisoners are being taken, and the infantry engagements are largely in the nature of hand-to-hand encounters.

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS  
ALONG RAILWAY LINES

All of the Russian operations thus far revealed are being pressed along the railway lines, which simplify the problems of the water supply, of food, ammunition and fuel.

The situation along other fronts is comparatively quiet. The loss of a British submarine by a mine-sweeping operation on the Dutch coast makes a total of eleven British submarines lost since the beginning of the war. A majority of these, however, have been of the smaller type.

An echo of General Jan Hamilton's review of the Verdun operations is found in a report published to-day that General Sir Frederick Stopford, who was recalled on account of his conduct in the Suvla Bay operations, has demanded a inquiry by the War Office into the whole circumstances of the landing of troops in the Dardanelles.

In connection with the submarine activity in the Mediterranean an Athens dispatch notes that alarm is felt there owing to the fact that none of the nine ships laden with grain purchased in America either has arrived or been signaled.

IRREGULAR BULGARS  
CLASH WITH GREEKS

PARIS, January 7.—Irregular Bulgarian troops have clashed with Greek guerrillas between Ptolemais and Kavala, according to a Hagen dispatch from Saloniki under Thursday's date. The Greek authorities, the dispatch adds, will take measures to prevent bands of Bulgarian irregulars from crossing the Greek frontier.

VIENNA REPORTS RUSSIAN  
LOSSES AT LEAST 50,000

VIENNA, January 7. (via London).—January 6.—Russian losses on the Bessarabia frontier and the Strapa region during the New Year's fighting were at least 50,000, according to the official statement issued by the War Office to-day.

BIG ROBBERY AT ST. PAUL

Approximately \$500,000 Worth of In-  
ternal Revenue Stamps Taken  
From Old Federal Building.

ST. PAUL, MINN., January 7.—Approximately \$500,000 worth of internal revenue stamps and heavily thousands of dollars in cash were stolen last night by robbers who blew open a vault in the old Federal Building here.

The robbery was discovered when the building was opened to-day. Robert W. Blair, internal revenue agent, said he believed the robbers would have great difficulty in cashing the revenue stamps, as a record is kept of persons buying stamps of \$100 value and over. He thought the men would be able to realize little more than 10 per cent of the face value of the stamps, or approximately \$100,000.

## TO PAY INDEMNITY FOR AMERICANS LOST ON LUSITANIA

Expected to Bring Negoti-  
ations on That Subject  
to Conclusion.

TENSION ON SUBMARINE  
QUESTION MUCH RELIEVED

Gives Assurances Regarding Con-  
duct of Undersea Warfare  
in Mediterranean.

PERSIA FACTS STILL LACKING

Officials Consider Difficulties Not So  
Grave as at First  
Expected.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—Two communications from Germany reached the United States to-day—one containing a proposal to pay an indemnity for the Americans lost in the Lusitania disaster, which may bring negotiations on that subject to a conclusion, and the other conveying assurances that German submarine commanders operating in the Mediterranean would not torpedo noncombatant ships of any character without warning them and according safety to their passengers and crews.

The communications were delivered to Secretary Lansing by Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador. The secretary immediately sent them to President Wilson.

Official Washington to-night considered that America and Germany at last were on a final agreement regarding the conduct of submarine warfare. Officials made no attempt to conceal their gratification at the attitude Germany apparently has assumed. It is considered to be virtually in harmony with the American viewpoint.

Tension regarding the entire submarine issue is considered to have been considerably relieved. In reply to the last Ancona note, having assured the United States of its intention to operate submarines with due regard for international law and the principles of humanity, Turkey and Bulgaria, it is understood, next will take steps to give such guarantee. It is stated authoritatively that Germany and Austria-Hungary will use their influence to accomplish this end.

RELIABLE ABOUT ENDED  
LUSITANIA CONTROVERSY

The Lusitania controversy, except for the wording of the agreement to be entered into, is considered in Teutonic circles here virtually ended.

Under the terms of the proposal submitted for the approval of the United States, Germany, while offering to pay an indemnity, makes the reservation that no admission of wrongdoing on her part is involved. It is contended that the Lusitania was sunk as an act of reprisal for the British blockade of Germany.

While Secretary Lansing is understood not to have indicated to Count von Bernstorff whether the proposal was satisfactory, a number of officials in a position to be familiar with the American attitude indicated that it would be accepted.

The assurances regarding the conduct of submarine warfare in the Mediterranean, obviously prompted by the sinking of the British steamship Persia, with a loss of two American lives, are much broader in their scope than the promises made after the Lusitania disaster covering the operations of submarines in the North Sea and adjacent waters. The latter guaranteed only that "liners" should be immune from attack without warning. The assurances regarding the Mediterranean operations include privately owned ships of every character, freight as well as passenger vessels, provided, of course, they do not attempt to escape or offer resistance.

FOREIGN OFFICE AGREES  
WITH AMERICAN VIEW

It was revealed to-day, too, that in the reply to the last note regarding the Lusitania, the German Foreign Office agreed with the American view that small boats cannot under all conditions be considered a place of safety for persons leaving a ship about to be attacked.

The German government apparently is not certain whether a German submarine sunk the Persia. Germany promises the United States in today's communication that should it develop that such was the case, the matter will be investigated, and submitted to prize court proceedings, and that if the commander disobeyed his orders he will be punished and reparation made for the death or injuries to American citizens.

Consideration of the German assurances and of the apparent attitude of Austria-Hungary, as reflected in dispatches from Ambassador Penfield, at Vienna, led officials to believe that the sinking of the Persia might not result in difficulties so grave as at first were expected.

Information regarding the circumstances of the Persia still were lacking to-night. However, the department was continuing its efforts to gain a knowledge of the details. Additional instructions were cabled to various consular and diplomatic officials.

It was made clear at the State Department during the day that the position of the United States, in regard to Americans having a right to travel on merchant ships, regardless of whether they were armed for defense, had not been changed the slightest.